

Men's and Women's Tans - \$1.45 Fully Worth \$2.50 to \$4.00.

Five heaping tablefuls of men's Tan Calf Blucher and Button Low Shoes, Women's Tan Calf, Kid and Suede High and Low Shoes, every pair of which sold at \$2.50 to \$4, and fully worth it; sizes broken, but nearly all sizes among them—go to tomorrow at \$1.45.

These great values will be found at our 7th Street store only tomorrow, together with the following, all of which may be tried on, but they positively cannot be exchanged or sent C. O. D.

Women's \$1.00 to \$2.50 values. **65c.** Child's \$1.00 to \$1.50 values.

One table of black kid or patent leather, also suede and strap slippers and oxford ties.
One table of gray and brown hand-made, \$2.50 to \$4.00. Suede, broken sizes.
39c. A heaping tableful of white canvas oxfords, barefoot sandals, tennis oxfords and strap slippers for little boys and girls; also infants' fancy black and patent leather footwear; values, 50c. to \$1.25.
45c. Men's \$1.25 white canvas laced shoes; broken sizes.
95c. Men's \$2.50 white canvas laced shoes; broken sizes.

Friday "Cut Prices" at all 3 Stores.

6c. bottle of "Quick White."
78c. good \$1.50 white linen blucher oxfords for boys, also for women; sizes 1 to 5.
95c. Women's \$1.50 grade white linen ties, with leather or covered heels; also patent leather of kid two-strap slippers.
\$1.65 Misses' and women's half-heel fine hand-welt \$2.50 big-eylet mannish shaped, patent kid, blucher ties.
\$2.15 "Clean Up Sale" of gun metal and patent colt laced, blucher and button low shoes; broken sizes.
\$3.65 Women's \$5 "Band Easy" famous patent oxford Blucher and Oxford ties, made of peerless patent kid or colt and superb victrol.

18c. bottle of "Blanco" white dressing.
89c. Girls' \$1.25 and \$1.50 strap slippers and Gibson ties and white duck big eylet blucher oxfords.
\$1.19 Women's and Men's hand-turn kid, gun metal and patent colt blucher, Oxford and Gibson ties; 25 sorts.
\$2.69 Women's "Venus" patent colt and gun metal pumps, and many stylish two to four eylet low shoes.
\$2.85 Men's \$3.50 and \$4 patent colt and gun metal pumps; about 15 different sorts; nearly all sizes still here.

Wm. Hahn & Co's
COR. 7th and K Sts.
1914 and 1916 Pa. Ave.
233 Pa. Ave. S. E.

BON MARCHE
Correct Dress for Women
314-Seventh St.-316

The Big Fur Sale

The advance sale of the immense stock of Fine Furs is now in progress.

OUR OFFER OF 1/3 OFF OF THE WINTER PRICES.

With the further offer to keep the furs selected until cold weather comes, on payment of small deposit, proved a very enticing business proposition, and we were glad to see so many women profiting by the LARGE SAVINGS. This sale affords you an opportunity to get the very best of the new fur product at ONE-THIRD less than you will pay when the regular season begins.

We Hope You Will Come in Tomorrow and Make Your Selection at the Special Advance Sale Prices.

Furs of every kind for women and children from \$2.50 to \$150.00.

See Window Display.

Special Sale R. & G. Corsets.

Tomorrow's special bargain in this department is 350 fine R. & G. Corsets, in all the desirable models, bought as "seconds," but so slightly imperfect as hardly to be detected. Sizes 18 to 36. Worth \$1.50 to \$3.00.

Choice, 69c.

White Skirt and Suit Clearance.

Want to get out all the White Suits and Skirts tomorrow.

\$1.75 **\$2.75**

Will be the price for choice of big lot Fine White Wash Skirts. Will be the price for choice of lot Pretty Eton Wash Suits.

Biggest Bargains of Year.

Choice of Big Lot Waists, 65c.

Splendid variety \$1.50 kinds.

Remnants in Children's Dept.

\$1.50 Gingham Dresses, sizes 6 to 14 years..... 80c.
Tucked Yoke Gowns, sizes up to 10 years..... 24c.
Infants' Nainsook Slips, ruffle-trimmed..... 24c.
Infants' Dainty Knit Sacques..... 24c.

London Street Names.

From the London Chronicle.
"Stop at John Street, please," asked the lady on the Aldwych train. "Yes, miss," replied the conductor, and absent-mindedly went on punching jolting numbers. "The car drew up in the wilds of Clerkenwell. 'St. John Street, miss.' Bewildered, the lady looked around. 'John Street—John Street, Bedford row, I wanted,' she remarked, with asperity. And the car 'tanged' on, while a passenger in the corner mused on London's clashing names. North, west, east, south, you get this clashing, and your cabbie, when you say 'Gloucester street,' probably judges from your attire, or your manner, whether it is Bloomsbury or Lambeth, Clerkenwell or Pimlico you seek. There is a remarkable thoroughness, too, about it. Baker Street and Upper Baker Street (a sufficiently confusing method of naming), most of us

would look for around Madame Tussaud's; but both are also to be found in Clerkenwell, and so on, and so on. Let the authorities responsible confer and disentangle our mazes of street nomenclature.

On the Silver Standard.

From the Singapore Straits Budget.
A foreman plate layer on the railway was in 1903 drawing a dollar a sterling a month. He was then put on a sterling salary of \$150 per annum, which gave him from \$12 to \$135 per month, and eventually got a rise to \$180 per annum, which at the start gave him about \$150 per month. Now, four years ago, in spite of a large increase of wages, he is drawing but \$128 per month, or a couple of dollars less than he was three years ago. There is a remarkable thoroughness, too, about it. Baker Street and Upper Baker Street (a sufficiently confusing method of naming), most of us

PROGRESSIVE SPEECH

First Campaign Gun in the Fall

Canvass

AT DANVILLE, ILL., TODAY

Forceful Presentation of Republican Argument.

PROTECTION AND PROSPERITY

Array of Facts and Figures in Address

at Convention Which Renominated Him for Congress.

DANVILLE, ILL., August 16.—The following is the address of Speaker Cannon at the republican convention held here today:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you for this expression of confidence and congratulate you on the prosperous condition of the country under republican administration. The republican party has followed the teachings in the parable of the wise servant who returned to his master the talent entrusted to his care multiplied ten fold. Clothed with responsibility for the administration of the government of 80,000,000 people, we have sought to make a return that will benefit those who intrusted the talent in our care. We have succeeded in making two blades of grass grow luxuriantly under republican administration where one grew feebly before under the democratic administration.

Since the election of William McKinley as President the business of the country has doubled and the material interests of all the people have become better than ever before in our history; aye, better than the condition of any people anywhere on earth in any time of peace. This is under the policies of the republican party as enacted into law by Congress and executed by the President. Attributing this success to the cause, you may, speculate about it as you will, call it confidence in men or measures, the fact remains that it exists and that there has never been recorded anywhere such industrial development and such a wave of prosperity as has swept over the United States in the last decade.

Under the administration of the Dingley tariff law there has been a greater development in all forms of industry than has ever before in our history. The revenue law since the government was organized. The schedules of that law are not sacred, but the principle of protection is fundamental. Since the enactment of the first revenue law under Washington down to the present time the periods of prosperity have been the periods of protection. The periods of adversity have been under the policy of free trade, or tariff for revenue only.

This remarkable prosperity under the Dingley law has not been for one class, but for all the people. It has touched the artisan, the farmer, the manufacturer, the common laborer of the country. All have felt its beneficent influence, and I measure my words when I say that the production of goods has doubled since the memorable year of 1890, when the country in its distress turned to William McKinley, the champion of protection, for relief.

The capital employed in our industries has doubled; the total wages paid for labor have more than doubled in ten years; the farmers have lifted their mortgages and are enjoying the embarrassment of a surplus in the savings banks; the laborers have ceased to hunt for jobs and have become the hunted by the jobs; in spite of large immigration from other countries the labor shortage is not felt in this country today. Capital is cheaper than ever before, and money can be had at less interest than anywhere else in the world. The sun of prosperity is shining on every part of our immense stretch of territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. We are at peace with all the world, and our influence for peace, whether it be between two great powers in the world, or among the small republics of the American continent, is felt throughout the world.

Stands Square on Its Record.
The record of the servant is his best and only certificate for continued employment, and the republican party, as a servant of the people, stands square on its record.

We have no census figures as to business conditions in 1890, but we have the official message of President Cleveland, complaining that unparalleled depression had marked the greater part of his administration. We also have the official statement of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that more than 3,000,000 workmen were without work in 1894 and 1895, and that work did not return until 1896.

According to the census of 1890, there were \$6,325,000,739 capital invested in manufacturing industries in the United States. Thereafter, according to the official figures, there were, in 1905, \$13,122,007,090 so invested. The average number of wage earners in 1890, as given by the census, was 4,231,835 (and Mr. Gompers said 3,000,000 were without work in 1894 and 1895). In 1905 the number was 5,402,178, not including those in the hand trade.

The total wages paid in 1890 amounted to \$1,861,209,996, and in 1905 to \$2,601,469,838. The total value of the products of our manufacturing industries in 1890 was \$3,372,378,843, and in 1905, \$14,873,818,425, not including the hand trades. Taking the testimony of President Cleveland and Samuel Gompers, and the deplorable condition in 1894, 1895 and 1896, it will be readily seen that the industrial development of the country, under the protection of the tariff, has been at the rate of 100 per cent in the ten years.

There has been much discussion and no little confusion over the effect on the relative increase in wages and cost of living in the last few years. The labor bureau of the United States, in its report on this question, made a very careful analysis for the fourteen years from 1890 to 1904. In that comparison and analysis it was shown that the average weekly wage of employees had increased 83.4 per cent from 1894 to 1904, and that the retail prices of goods had increased 12 per cent. This, I believe, is the only careful and scientific investigation that has been made on the subject.

No Spasmodic Prosperity.

The prosperity that has come to the country under the Dingley law has not been spasmodic nor sectional, except that it has produced greater extension of manufacturing into the central, western and southern states. This new census shows first that there has been a larger per cent of increase in the capital put into manufacturing plants in the last five years than there has been in the production of the industries. The actual increase of capital was \$3,700,000,000, or 41 per cent greater than the capital invested in 1900. The actual increase in output was \$3,300,000,000, or 41 per cent greater than the output of 1900. Capital has grown confident of its investment and has turned back into the plant a larger share of its earnings to increase the demand for labor and ultimately increase the output.

This census also shows that in the five years from 1900 to 1905 the number of wage earners employed was 10 per cent over the number in 1900, and the total wages paid 80 per cent greater; in other words, the average weekly wage was paid almost twice the ratio of the increase in employment. To my mind there could be no more complete answer to the complaint that wages have not advanced since 1900.

But the most significant figures in this new census are those which show where the greatest increase in industrial plants, capital employment, wages and output took place. It was in the central, western and southern states, which a few years ago were designated simply as agricultural sections of the country. Of the three billion and a half dollars of new capital put into industrial plants in these five years more than one-half of it was in the central, western and southern states. New England increased her industrial capital only \$224,000,000, the middle Atlantic states, \$1,384,000,000; the southern states, \$575,000,000; the central states, \$1,114,000,000, and the far western states, \$271,000,000. The percentages of increase were: New England, 24 per cent; New York, 24 per cent; southern, 72 per cent; central, 42 per cent, and western, 73 per cent. While the increase in the old manufacturing centers of the country has been great, the increase in the central, western and southern states was in the nature of a great boom in industrial development.

GIDDINGS & STEELE, Floor Coverings Exclusively, 813 Penna. Ave.

Great Surplus Stock Sale of Carpets, Rugs & Other Floor Coverings.

We've prepared for a bigger fall business than ever. We've bought Carpets, Rugs and other high-grade Floor Coverings in immense quantities so as to get the makers' smallest prices. And, as you know, every price-advantage we enjoy we share with you. The advance shipments of the new goods are coming in and are crowding us for room. We've got to move the goods quickly, so we inaugurate this Surplus Stock Sale and offer you the finest and newest Carpets, Rugs, Matting and other floor coverings at astonishingly small prices—prices that only our superior buying facilities could make possible. Goods will be reserved upon payment of a small deposit.

Carpets.

Brussels Carpets.
85c. grade..... 49c.
90c. grade..... 59c.
\$1.00 grade..... 62½c.
\$1.35 grade..... 92½c.
\$1.50 grade..... \$1.02½
Velvet Carpets.
\$1.00 grade..... 62½c.
\$1.10 grade..... 67½c.
\$1.25 grade..... 77½c.
\$1.35 grade..... \$1.02½
\$1.50 grade..... \$1.07½
\$1.65 grade..... \$1.12½
\$1.75 grade..... \$1.17½
\$2.00 grade..... \$1.22½

Axminster Carpets.
\$1.35 grade..... 82½c.
\$1.50 grade..... 97½c.
\$1.65 grade..... \$1.02½

Smyrna Rugs.
16 in.x32 in..... 55c. 39c.
26 in.x54 in..... \$1.50 95c.
30 in.x60 in..... \$2.00 95c.
36 in.x72 in..... \$3.50 \$1.95
4 ft.x7 ft..... \$0.50 \$3.08
6 ft.x9 ft..... \$1.50 \$6.95
7 ft.6 in.x10 ft.6 in.\$17.50 \$9.50
9 ft.x12 ft..... \$20.00 \$10.95
9 ft.x15 ft..... \$50.00 \$27.50
12 ft.x15 ft..... \$52.50 \$32.50

Smyrna Rugs.
18 in.x36 in..... \$1.00 65c.
21 in.x44 in..... \$1.50 95c.
26 in.x54 in..... \$2.25 \$1.50
30 in.x60 in..... \$2.75 \$1.25
36 in.x72 in..... \$4.00 \$1.95
4 ft.x7 ft..... \$8.50 \$4.95
6 ft.x9 ft..... \$17.50 \$8.50
9 ft.x12 ft..... \$30.00 \$16.50

Axminster Rugs.
18 in.x36 in..... \$1.50 \$1.00
36 in.x72 in..... \$5.00 \$3.50
9 ft.x12 ft..... \$25.00 \$14.95
9 ft.x12 ft..... \$32.50 \$18.95
11 ft.3 in.x15 ft..... \$52.50 \$41.95

Brussels Rugs.
9 ft.x12 ft..... \$20.00 \$14.95
Wilton Rugs.
9 ft.x12 ft..... \$40.00 \$27.50
9 ft.x12 ft..... \$45.00 \$35.00

Wilton Hall Rugs.
2 ft.3 in.x12 ft..... \$12.00 \$6.00
2 ft.6 in.x15 ft..... \$27.50 \$16.50
4 ft.6 in.x12 ft..... \$25.00 \$15.00
3 ft.9 in.x13 ft.6 in.\$27.50 \$16.00
3 ft.9 in.x10 ft.6 in.\$22.50 \$12.50
Brussels Hall Rugs.
27 in.x12 ft..... \$7.50 \$4.00

Fiber Rugs.
9 ft.x12 ft..... \$13.00 \$9.95

Kashmer Rugs.
9 ft.x12 ft..... \$15.00 \$11.50

Persian Wilton Rugs.
9 ft.x12 ft..... \$45.00 \$31.50
9 ft.x12 ft..... \$60.00 \$37.50

Matting.

China Matting.
20c. grade..... 13½c.
25c. grade..... 15c.
30c. grade..... 20c.
35c. grade..... 22½c.
40c. grade..... 27½c.
45c. grade..... 30c.
55c. grade..... 32½c.
Remnants of Matting at less than half price.

GIDDINGS & STEELE, 813 Penna. Ave.

amount to many hundred million dollars. Where there is confidence and prosperity without precedent there would be doubt and destruction of confidence.

When Revision is Opportune.
I heartily endorse the platform lately adopted by the republicans of Indiana, which, in substance, says that the republican party will revise the tariff when it will do more good than harm to the great mass of the people.

It is vital that the republican party should remain in power for the coming two years in order that the legislative and executive departments of the government should continue in harmony. If our friends, the enemy, should be successful in electing a House of Representatives in November next that body in the Sixtieth Congress would not be in harmony with the Senate or with the President. There would be a "tie-up," so to speak, legislation. Furthermore, their success would be claimed by our democratic friends to be an evidence of dissatisfaction upon the part of the people with the republican administration.

Not alone in manufacturing has there been this doubling-up process in prosperity under republican administration. The farmers have doubled their crops and the money they have received in exchange. The farm value of those three great staple crops—wheat, corn and oats, in 1896 amounted to \$334,000,000, and last year it aggregated \$1,912,000,000, or more than double the value in the last year of democratic administration. The value of farm animals also doubled in the same period, increasing from \$1,728,000,000 in 1896 to \$3,672,000,000 in 1905.

This prosperity to the farmer was not confined to the corn and wheat belt of the country. Like the rain which falls on the hills and valleys, it was felt everywhere. Our friends in the south, who still refuse to believe that prosperity can exist under republican policies, have found that the average value of the cotton crop in 1896 was \$139,000,000, and in 1905 it was \$800,000,000. The last year for which we have statistics, The miners have found that the output of coal and iron, in every line of industrial development the last ten years have been in harmony with this Scriptural injunction to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before.

Under the policy of protection the United States produces agricultural products of the civilized world. Our labor receives double the compensation that labor receives in any other country. The average wage paid to labor on the continent of Europe, ninety-three per cent of this product is consumed by the people of the United States. The surplus that goes abroad makes us the greatest exporting nation on the earth. In the rapid development of the country we are not only able to produce more than we consume, but from the surplus of production we have become the wealthiest nation on earth.

Tariff and the Trusts.
While this unprecedented prosperity has come in less than a decade of republican administration and the Dingley tariff law has demonstrated that the tariff is a producer of both for the people and the government, we occasionally hear the old wail that the tariff is the mother of trusts and the shelter of monopoly. The tariff, however, is the mother of trusts, and the shelter of monopoly. The tariff is the mother of trusts, and the shelter of monopoly. The tariff is the mother of trusts, and the shelter of monopoly. The tariff is the mother of trusts, and the shelter of monopoly.

Employer and Employee.
In the contest between employer and employee from time to time, where differences could not be adjusted, the employer on the one hand has resorted to the lock-out, and the employee on the other hand to the strike. While both are to be deplored, considering the production and the increase of population, they are becoming less frequent. In my judgment, the time will come when all such differences will be settled by the arbitration of a third party, and the employer and employee alike must obey the law which governs all and protects all. The boycott and the blacklist will pass away.

There has been much criticism and much denunciation against alleged "government interference" in the case of the Pullman strike. The Dingley bill did not, and does not, please the democratic party. That party has been the position of the democratic party for many years. It is the position of the democratic party for many years. It is the position of the democratic party for many years. It is the position of the democratic party for many years.

BRIGADING THE ARMY.
Efficiency and Economy Promoted by Larger Military Posts.
From the New York Evening Post.

Secretary Taft's announcement that the army is hereafter to be concentrated in large posts or barracks will be heartily welcomed by the troops and by those interested in the economical administration of the service. For the present, seven posts have been selected for enlargement: Fort Riley in Kansas, Fort Robinson in Nebraska, Fort D. A. Russell in Wyoming, Fort Sill in Oklahoma and Ogden in the battlefield of Chickamauga. To these will be added in the near future a post in the east, perhaps in Pennsylvania, and one on the Pacific coast. When these changes have been carried out, the break with the army of 1870 to 1890 will be complete. In uniform, equipment, training, spirit, in everything save in tradition and in the continued influence of politics, the army of today is an improvement upon that

of the quarter of a century succeeding its reorganization in 1870. During that period the thirty-five cavalry and infantry regiments were scattered over the frontier. Almost one or two-company posts. Sometimes these were battalion posts and less frequently regiments came together for brief periods. Maneuvers were held none, save the Spokan, were tactical. Generals never took actual command of troops except when forced to by serious Indian uprisings, most of which were settled by the cavalry and infantry. Company officers might spend years in the service and never see a battalion drill. But as the west was opened up by the railroads and the Indian wars died out with the Pine Ridge campaign of 1890-1891 there came to the Washington authorities a realization that a rearrangement was advisable, particularly as many an old post was crumbling to pieces. Unfortunately, the War Department decided upon the regimental post policy, which easily fell in with the schemes of politicians. Thanks to their influence the new posts were often located with far less regard to their strategic value than to the convenience of the politicians. Hous brick barracks, devoid of architectural beauty, began to appear near towns like Chicago, Little Rock, Spokane, Salt Lake City, Des Moines, etc. At Omaha a beautiful old post was abandoned, and a new one was built to replace it; and at dwindling Helena the ugly post of Fort Harrison was constructed to reward certain politicians. The new policy goes a step further. It locates the headquarters of posts garrisoned by two and three regiments, so that officers may be trained not merely in battalion and regimental evolution, but in brigade exercises as well. Instead of three battalions, rate posts for infantry and cavalry there will be garrisons comprising not only horse and foot, but light artillery as well. Thus the three combatant branches will be brought together, and each learn not only about their mutual dependence, but something of their respective functions. More than that, small posts are being replaced by large ones. The point of view, because of the many men to be deducted from the active strength for long duty, and also for punishment, or on account of more economical. For example, police and other duties executed in England by the general service corps. In two-company posts the strength was, say, 120 men all told. It was rarely possible to parade more than thirty-five men to a company, with the result that extensive drills were impossible. Now, with the new policy as in a large one. At least, the concentration of 5,000 men in a post enables a brigade to be trained in a post as in a large one. From the point of view of the quarter-master, commissary the large post is also much more economical. For example, supplies for 3,000 men can far more easily be delivered at one place than at five, particularly where the horse is not on any particular railroad. Hence the taxpayer should be welcome Secretary Taft's plan. He should get for his money a more efficient army and also a more economical. The War Department should be able to make substantial savings as soon as the brigade posts are completed. Fort Leavenworth, one of the largest posts, is a good example of the desirability of large posts from the strictly business point of view, as well as the military. And if, as is to be hoped, the Philippine Islands, shall be able to reduce its army as it did in 1870, the establishment of brigade posts would not interfere with the mustering out process. Such a post would then be needed by the militia, or kept up for national emergencies.

Long Blacksnakes.
From the Ohio State Journal.
One of the significant features of this snake season, and of every year, is the very long, which is the blacksnake. They are seen. This is not at all remarkable, for about the only thing a blacksnake has to show for itself is its length. It has no musical tail like the rattlesnake, nor the puffed-out head of the hissing viper, nor the lily, languid manners of the house snake—it has only length, and when with amazing speed it whips through the dead grass or dead leaves, it seems to be thirty or forty feet long.
So truly does this little illusion exist that when a person tells of a blacksnake seven or eight feet long, he prides himself on great modesty of statement. And, by the way, we have noted many blacksnake stories this summer, and we have not encountered a snake under ten feet long.
There was that story of a girl out in York state, who heard her little dog barking violently out in the stable. She went there to discover the cause, and, lo! that little dog was in fight with a blacksnake seven feet long. It was a great fight and the dog was doing heroic work, keeping the python at bay until the little girl hunted up a pitch fork and with that dispatched the serpent, which, the account says, was seven feet long. Of course, it had to be seven feet, for there are no other kind.
Is there a moral to this? There is, of course, the moral to be drawn from it. It is the horrible incident in your life which you encounter. See that your blacksnake is under seven feet long.
Mentality Light.
From the Philadelphia Press.
"It seems to me," said the visitor, "that your city authorities are lacking in many things. For instance, they have no mental force."
"I guess you're right," replied the native, "the police force certainly doesn't come under that head."